

To the Members of the Grand Jury  
of and for the County of Essex  
and  
Hon. William A. Wachenfeld  
Prosecutor of the Pleas  
Essex County, N. J.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The following report in connection with the Third Ward investigation conducted by our office embraces a survey of conditions as our men found them in the short space of time allotted to them. It also contains data received from other sources, some of which must of necessity remain confidential.

The Third Ward in the City of Newark begins at the northeasterly corner of Springfield Ave. and High St. and runs in a westerly direction to South Orange Ave., thence west on So. Orange Ave. to the northwesterly corner of Jones St. and So. Orange Ave., thence south on Jones St. to Belmont Ave., thence south on Belmont Ave. to the northwesterly corner of 18th Ave., thence west on 18th Ave. to the northwesterly corner of Jelliff Ave., thence south on Jelliff Ave. to the southwesterly corner of Avon Ave., thence east on Avon Ave. to the southeasterly corner of Clinton Ave., thence east on Clinton Ave. to the southeasterly corner of High and Clinton Ave., thence north on High St. to the northeasterly corner of Springfield Ave. and High St.

The Ward contains an area of 0.56 square miles or 358.4 acres. It has a population according to the 1940 census of 25,863 people. It is the seventh largest ward of the sixteen wards comprising the City of Newark from the population standpoint and tenth in the physical area which it covers.

For the purposes of comparison there is set forth below the populations of the various Newark Wards and their ranking from a numerical standpoint.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Ward</u>
1	62,714	9th
2	57,663	13th
3	44,686	16th
4	39,301	8th
5	29,866	14th
6	28,913	11th

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Ward</u>
7	25,863	3rd
8	25,813	1st
9	19,454	12th
10	19,272	6th
11	18,189	10th
12	15,474	5th
13	14,092	7th
14	11,824	15th
15	11,307	2nd
16	5,329	4th

I am also listing for the purposes of comparison the relative physical areas covered by the various wards from which standpoint the Third Ward ranks tenth.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Ward</u>	<u>Area Sq. Miles</u>	<u>Area Acres</u>
1	10th	5.47	3500.80
2	9th	4.22	2700.80
3	12th	2.97	1900.80
4	8th	2.33	1491.20
5	13th	2.21	1414.40
6	16th	1.24	793.60
7	11th	0.87	556.80
8	1st	0.71	454.4
9	4th	9.57	364.8
10	3rd	0.56	358.4
11	2nd	0.52	332.8
12	14th	0.47	300.80
13	5th	0.42	268.8
14	6th	0.39	249.6
15	15th	0.37	236.80
16	7th	0.28	179.2

Attached to and also made a part of this report are two maps designated as Number 1 and Number 2. Map No. 1 procured from the office of the Superintendent of Elections illustrates the Third Ward of the City of Newark and is explained by the legend attached thereto.

Map No. 2 is a map of the entire City of Newark and illustrates various wards of the City of Newark and the various police precincts within which they are either wholly or partially located. This map also bears a self explanatory legend.

The Third Ward was divided into four sections which were designated as districts, for the purpose of conducting this investigation and keeping the investigators within certain boundaries on each tour of observation.

- District No. 1: - Includes all streets south of the southerly side  
(Designated D-1-) of Waverly Ave. to and including Avon Ave., and  
(in red pencil ) several streets between Halsey St., -- High St.  
and Court St. as shown on a map marked City of  
Newark - 3rd Ward - Essex County Board of Elec-  
tions - April 1, 1934 - which accompanies this  
report.
- District No. 2: - Includes all streets between Spruce St. and  
(Designated D-2-) Waverly Ave., and High St. and Jelliff Ave. All  
(in red pencil ) named streets are included, as shown on same map  
as above.
- District No. 3: - Includes all streets between West Market St. and  
(designated D-3-) Morton St. and Halsey St. to Court St. and Jones  
(in red pencil ) St., as shown on same map as above.
- District No. 4: - Includes all streets between Morton St. (included)  
(Designated D-4-) and Spruce St., and High St. and Belmont Ave.,  
(in red pencil ) the two latter are included as shown on same map  
as above.

The following Superiors - detectives and investigators were  
assigned to me to complete this investigation:

Lieut. C. W. Merrell	Lt. Wm. J. Callahan
Lieut. Louis Sklarey	Lt. Benj. Schaffer
Det. Joseph Linarducci	Det. Edw. Hartnett
Det. Joseph Giuliano	Det. William Ferlanti
Det. George Mayer	Det. John Schultz
Det. Martin Kenny	Det. John Byron
Det. Joseph Goldberg	Det. Leon Weidorf
Det. George Meagher	Det. Thos. J. McNally
Det. Louis Peck	Det. J. B. Johnson
Det. Wm. Uhris	Det. James Kerwin

Det. Jas. Afflitto

On Saturday, April 3, 1943, the officers detailed to this  
assignment were assembled at 9:00 P.M.

They were divided into four groups with a Lieutenant in charge  
of each group.

After receiving instructions each Lieutenant and his group  
left the office at 10:00 P.M. and went to their respective district

to begin the observation tour.

Thereafter our observations continued on the evenings of April 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th. In order to achieve the best results the various squads under the various Lieutenants were kept rotating so that the final report is a compilation of the different views of different men on each of the various sections into which the Ward was divided.

The report in detail consists of eighty pages which I summarize as follows:

---- CONCLUSIONS ----

The detailed reports of the officers together with personal observations made by me relative to conditions observed during the survey indicate that there is and has existed for some period of time a lack of interest in the welfare of certain elements of the population in this section of our community. This lack of interest over the years has extended not only to governmental agencies but also to individuals and organizations of the elements referred to who have talked a lot and done little, except to further their own particular interest and many of whom are neither of nor in the Third Ward, and do not appreciate the problems existing therein. The chief causes, it seems to me, for a great deal of the criminality which has its origin herein can be summarized as follows:

1. Lack of religious training. Only a small percentage of the residents of the Third Ward, including children, are affiliated with any formal religious program. Approximately sixty churches are maintained in the area, but this combined group reaches less than a third of the residents. Except in a few of the larger denominations, very few of the churches have any stable financial structure and carry on no continuous program among their membership. Many of the churches are of the "street front" variety, whose pastors devote one day to religious program and are otherwise occupied during the week. Quite a number of pastors of churches within the ward serve on a part time or detached basis. They are pastors of churches outside the ward and give only partial time to service within that area.

The foregoing analysis is corroborated by the experiences of the Essex County Council for Religious Education, which has made a rather close study of the situation in connection with its summer vacation schools, and also by Assistant Prosecutor J. B. Johnson, a resident of the Third Ward, who is well acquainted with life therein. From the standpoint of morality and human behavior, this lack of religious influence in the lives of both children and adults is regrettable. Religion provides the motivations for conduct and behavior and where there is no religious training, we cannot expect growing children or adults to make the right choices when confronted with problems of right and wrong. Undoubtedly, much of the delinquency and crime in the Third Ward may be ascribed to this lack of religious motivation.

2. Recreational facilities. The Third Ward is a heavily congested area. There is little vacant land available. Many of the streets are narrow. Multiple dwellings compose most of the housing in the area. Consequently, except for the playgrounds maintained by the City of Newark in connection with its schools, there is practically no play space available for children. Detectives assigned to the area have observed many children playing on the streets. The records of the Juvenile Court and Probation Department, as well as the criminal courts of record indicate that "street life" predominates among juvenile delinquents as a place of recreational activity.

In view of the large number of negro soldiers who visit the Third Ward area, not only those whose homes are located within the ward, but those who have come to visit friends or find amusement, it might be well to give some thought to the establishing of a U.S.O. center in the area. Unquestionably such a center should relieve the military police of much of the present responsibility.

The presence of colored military police have unquestionably had a desirable effect upon negro servicemen patronizing taverns and other meeting places in this district. Unfortunately the protection of the military police extends only to uniformed servicemen. Frankly from the standpoint of actual crime, a statistical study

will I am quite sure conclusively prove, in spite of a lot of loose talk, that the colored soldiers offer no particular problem and conduct themselves, in the vast majority of cases, as the average decent individual. Of course, it is probably true that the relaxing of discipline when on leave or furlough, combined with their youthful spirits, make them somewhat ebullient at times.

3. Housing problem. This situation is one of a most serious nature. The district is unduly crowded, rents are high and in the living quarters where the space is normally occupied by two or three persons, there will be found a great number of persons occupying the same inadequate quarters. In some instances, of which Capt. Cocozza has personal knowledge, he has found ten or twelve persons sleeping in one room, some in bed, some on the floor and others asleep in chairs. In other instances they sleep in shifts in the same beds, thus creating unsanitary and unhealthy conditions. Many houses are dilapidated, obsolete and badly in need of exterior painting and repair. The interiors are filthy and a stricter supervision by the health department may help to correct this situation.

4. Lack of parental supervision. Many parents are employed. Many homes are broken. A large number of children, according to records of welfare agencies, have been born out of wedlock. This is a well recognized situation in the Third Ward. Of those parents employed, many are working on opposite shifts and cannot or do not give adequate attention or supervision to their children. Consequently it is not surprising that our detectives have seen groups of children roaming about the streets in this area at all hours of the day and up to a late hour in the night. Obviously protective laws established by the legislature are not enforced, otherwise this situation could not exist. Furthermore, social and religious organizations have not as yet been able to bring a full appreciation to many parents that in their quest for a few paltry dollars, they are laying the foundation for the destruction of their children's future careers by a lack of maternal care. This applies particularly in those cases where there is no economic necessity for this

situation to exist.

5. Taverns. There has been a great deal of loose talk with no factual evidence to back it up that there exists an intolerable situation in the ward with respect to the operation of taverns. You will find attached hereto an itemized list of every tavern located in the Third Ward, setting forth the owner and the address, and for the purpose of comparison, I am also submitting a complete list of all other taverns located in the City of Newark with the names of the license holders and their addresses and specifically indicating the wards in which they are located.

The total number of taverns in the Ward is 72. As stated above the ward is seventh in population with 25,863 people and tenth from the standpoint of area covered. Bearing this in mind the number of taverns compares favorably and perhaps even a little more so with other sections of the city. The complaints by certain individuals that the Newark Excise Board has been lax and over-generous in its issuance of licenses to this section of the city are not borne out by the facts. As far as the taverns and their owners are concerned the vast majority of them are law abiding, and attempting to the best of their ability to conduct themselves in a lawful manner. General inquiries and information obtained from them indicates that they not only have a personal desire to avoid conflict with the law themselves, but that they are also fearful of the effect that crimes originating in their place of business may also have upon the renewal of their license.

It was obvious from observations made that the tavern is undoubtedly a social center for many adolescent and adult residents of the Ward. In the absence of other and more suitable recreation facilities the tavern serves as a social gathering place where the gregarious impulses of human beings are satisfied.

There is no question, however, that some serious abuses exist. Some of the taverns are undoubtedly breeding places for crime and the hangout of vicious individuals. In these and also some others of the better type, prostitutes would seem to be able to ply their trade.

Attached hereto is a list indicating certain conditions in connection with certain taverns which should be called to your attention. You will note the comparatively few places which are really subject to criticism bearing in mind, of course, the nature of this business, particularly in a section such as this.

Anna Geller's Tavern - Southeast cor. Charlton & W. Kinney Sts.  
Tavern at Avon and Ridgewood Aves.  
Louis' Tavern - 38 Court St.  
Pete's Rendezvous - 168 Spruce St.  
Wood's Tavern - 258 Prince St.  
Sol's Tavern - 60 Waverly Ave.

Elcazar Bar and Grill - 72 Waverly Ave.  
Piccadilly Club - 1 Peshine Ave.  
Pete's Rendezvous - 168 Spruce St. {Conditions exceptionally  
bad. Also suspected  
{Marihuana "Joint"}  
Wood's Tavern - 258 Prince St.  
Kinney Hall - Arlington & Augusta Sts. (Definitely a  
(fire trap )  
Johnnie's Bar & Grill - 47 Morton St.  
Horseshoe Tavern - Southwest cor. W. Kinney & West Sts.  
Hi-Spot Tavern - 166 W. Kinney St.

Harry & Marge's Tavern - 477 Washington St. (Whites)  
Ritz Tavern - Northeast cor. Boyd St. & Waverly Ave. (Whites)  
Golden Inn Tavern - 150 Charlton St. (Colored)



DISORDERLY TAVERNS: ("JOINT" VARIETY)

Goldberg's Tavern	- 323 Halsey St.
Sol's Tavern	- 60 Waverly Ave.
Irving Kleinberg, Prop.	- 88 Waverly Ave.
Rosen's Tavern	- 164 Spruce St.
Fox's Tavern	- 164 Belmont Ave.
Tavern	- northwest cor. Belmont & 18th Aves.
Belmont Tavern	- northwest Cor. Belmont & Waverly Aves.
Kesselman's Tavern	- northeast cor. 13th Ave. & Rutgers St.
Freeman's Tavern	- southwest cor. 13th Ave. & Rutgers St.
Tavern	- 67 Springfield Ave. (open after closing hours)
Nat Black's Tavern	- southeast cor. Montgomery & Prince Sts.

6. Another matter that I think should be called to your attention is the wholesale violation of the automobile parking laws which exists in certain congested sections of the Ward as indicated on Map 1. In case of fire or other disaster, the authorities would unquestionably be severely hampered in their efforts to cope with the same.

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Rank in No. of Taverns</u>	<u>No. of Taverns</u>
1st	11th	45
2nd	8nd	114
3rd	6th	70
4th	4th	90
5th	7th	63
6th	16th	23
7th	14th	32
8th	8th	62
9th	3rd	108
10th	12th	45
11th	13th	44
12th	5th	90
13th	1st	129
14th	9th	55
15th	15th	25
16th	10th	47

A comparison of this table with that of the rank of the wards as to area and population show that no undue favoritism has been shown as to the Third Ward in the issuance of liquor licenses. (The above table, by mistake, was not included in Paragraph No. 5)

7. There is a decided lack of adequate uniformed police officers patrolling the dimly lighted streets. Superior officers are

very scarce. MORE POLICE PROTECTION IS BADLY NEEDED IN THIS AREA.

There are comparatively few crimes committed in taverns or other places of business. The majority of crimes are committed in the streets and in dark and dimly lit places. There has always been a direct relationship between certain crimes and poorly lighted streets. Other crimes are committed in crowded flats where drinking orgies, card and dice games are permitted by persons living therein. Arguments arising out of these sorties often result in crimes of violence. Their prevention is difficult but just as essential as crime on the street and also calls for adequate manpower, as well as tact and vigilance.

For the purpose of more clearly illustrating the necessity of additional foot patrolmen I am setting forth a few facts in connection with the number of men assigned to this type of duty in the Fourth Precinct, which takes in the Third Ward and the entire Fourth Precinct area. The Fourth Precinct is composed of the 9th, 16th, 13th, 14th and 3rd Wards, also taking in approximately one-half of the most populated sections of the 6th and 7th wards. It takes in a total area of approximately 9,035 square miles and includes within its borders approximately 237,474 people, which is slightly more than one-half of the population of Newark according to the 1940 census figures.

As of April 1st or thereabouts, according to information supplied me, there was a total number of 159 patrolmen assigned to the Fourth Precinct which takes in the forty-eight posts included in this area. This is in addition to one acting Captain, four lieutenants and ten sergeants. At first blush, this would appear to be quite a sufficient number until properly analyzed. The acting captain does not do daily night patrol. The four lieutenants are assigned to desk duty and one of these, to wit, Lieutenant Strong, has been out since approximately January 1943 by virtue of severe illness. Of the ten sergeants, four are also assigned to desk duty which leaves six for active patrol. Of these, one at various times, and I believe alternately must substitute for Lieut. Strong which

leaves five. Usually one sergeant has one day off per week which leaves four actively patrolling.

Of the patrolmen covering the forty-eight posts I believe only 44 men are actively on night patrol out of the 159 assigned to the precinct. Out of these on each successive evening, one squad or approximately six men, sleep in which reduces the number on patrol to 38. Allowing for two men being on sick leave we have the figures reduced to 36. This figure does not take in any further reduction for men who may be on vacation or excused for other reasons.

Under the system now in effect in the City of Newark, the men on night patrol operate as follows on the various nights of the week on a shifting basis. The first night they come on at 11:45 P.M. and work until 8:00 A.M. On the second night they work from 9:00 P.M. to 5:00 A.M. On the third night they work from 7:00 P.M. to 5:00 A.M. but the period from 7:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. is spent on reserve at the precinct. On the fourth night they work from 9:00 P.M. to 5:00 A.M. On the fifth night which is termed as the **sleeping-in night** and which is spent on reserve duty, they work from 9:00 P.M. to 5:00 A.M. The sixth day or night they have off. When the term shifting basis is used this means that the men are divided into squads of varying numbers, but usually composed of from six to eight men and these squads alternate. From the above it might be asked as to what happens with respect to the patrolling of the streets from the period of 5:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M., which is known as the dog-watch. From the information which I have been able to gather there are probably no more than ten men on patrol during these hours. The mere fact that more arrests may have been made in this Third Ward area is not dis-positive of the fact that it is common knowledge in the Ward, in the minds of the public and the press, that certain sections remain a breeding place for crime, disorderly conduct is openly prevalent, that women and law abiding citizens have been insulted and that even air raid wardens in the performance of their official duties have been molested and attacked. That such incidents should take place on the streets of any section

of the City is unfortunate and calls for quick, vigilant and fair but stern enforcement of police authority.

The very infrequency with which our men came in contact with patrolmen and superior officers (and it is to be noted that our men in their tour of the ward were at all times on foot) would indicate that there exists either a serious lack of man-power or that those charged with the responsibility of seeing that the ward is properly patrolled are not fulfilling their obligations as they should. Knowing these men and their superior officers, I have no hesitancy in rejecting the latter viewpoint. There is no question, however, in my mind that the inadequate policing of this area definitely is not in proportion to the populace, living conditions and characteristics of the Third Ward which is also a part of one of the largest and most heavily populated precincts in the City of Newark.

The remedy for this condition (which is undoubtedly difficult of application) I do not conceive as being a proper part of this report, but within the province of the Director of Public Safety of the City of Newark.

8. During the course of this investigation and ~~subsequently~~ I had occasion to consult with Mr. John J. [redacted], our chief probation officer. He was most helpful and gave freely of his time and of the vast knowledge that he possesses with respect to social conditions as they exist in the Third Ward and other sections of the City of Newark which are facing similar problems.

The presentment handed down by the recent grand jury urging your office and the Director of Public Safety of the City of Newark, to inquire into conditions existing in the Third Ward, Newark, has once again placed emphasis on the problem of law enforcement in that area. Periodically for many years, because of its high crime rate, the Third Ward has been the subject of similar emphasis by grand juries, newspapers, welfare organizations, and others.

Obviously, there is now and has been for many years, a law enforcement problem in the Third Ward of Newark. Emphasizing this fact, however, to the exclusion of other and just as fundamental

factors, distorts the whole picture and misleads the public concerning the actual situation in that area. In a recent editorial, the Newark Evening News has correctly described the Third Ward in the following language: "It is also a social, educational, moral and economic problem." If this is true in peace time (and the conditions now prevalent have existed for many years), then the situation is much more so today when war-created factors have aggravated the whole social and economic structure of the community, dislocated family life and subjected children to tensions and pressures, which, while difficult of measurement; nevertheless, are substantial in their effect.

The "hill section" (Third Ward), of Newark is a deteriorated area. For the past several decades vast social changes have been taking place, chief of which has been an almost complete transformation in the racial composition of the population. Added to this is a high mobility among the "hill" residents together with a constant influx from the south of persons who have lived in a rural economy and who come to this area to take up life in a totally different form of social organization. Moreover, during the past ten years, the population of the Third Ward has been subjected to extraordinarily severe economic hazards and hardships, a situation which has left in its wake much insecurity and emotional frustration. Housing, admittedly inadequate before the onset of the economic depression, has been allowed to deteriorate even more rapidly until the problem has now become acute. As always in deteriorated neighborhoods, certain demoralizing influences have germinated partly because of economic reasons and partly through indifference and neglect. Aggravating the situation is the congestion and consequent lack of recreational areas for wholesome play by children during their leisure hours. Basically, many of these conditions are to some extent attributable to the lack of a collective social consciousness on the part of residents; to the absence of any cooperative and coordinated techniques through which the people of the Ward may recognize their own needs and develop means to combat demoraliz-

ing forces within the area.

Other recommendations or suggestions offered for improvement in the Third Ward, have emphasized the need of greater health, educational, recreational, social, religious and economic facilities in the district. Seldom have we heard any suggestion or program stressing the need for the development of an intelligent, informed and articulated leadership among the residents themselves in order to create such facilities out of resources already available. Many good citizens live within the Third Ward area as well as other underprivileged areas of Newark. Many of these citizens rise to places of leadership in the industrial, business and public life of the community. Only a relatively small percentage of the population ever involved in lawlessness and disorder. On practically every block are citizens who are anxious to maintain law and order, to provide a clean environment for children and to control and suppress the lawless element in the area. To redirect and inspire growing children with wholesome American ideals and traditions. The problem then is one of harnessing this residue of good citizenship, directing its power and efforts towards the improvement of conditions in the ward and develop constructive methods of cooperation with public departments in every phase of civil life.

Reviewing the methods which have been utilized up to the present time, to promote an orderly community life in this area, we recognize two principal methods of approach: 1) Through the individual, 2) Through groups.

Many agencies, both public and private, are conscientiously laboring to educate, control or rehabilitate individuals who deviate from conventional forms of behavior within the area. Other agencies and organizations -- churches, clubs, social centers, schools are dealing with relatively small groups. Schools, of course, reach all children in the district on a group level. Much commendable and locally effective skilled service is being rendered by these agencies and organizations. It should be apparent, however, to any keen observer that much of this service must be futile when the basic

causes are related to social disorganization, family disorganization, poverty, disregard for authority, lax or inefficient law enforcement, inadequate, unsanitary housing, gang activities, etc., etc. These are problems which can be alleviated or controlled through the environment itself rather than the individual. For that reason remedial services now administered in the Third Ward by existing agencies and organizations will have definite limitations in the amount of constructive good to be accomplished until a collective attack is made upon the basic problems inherent within the area.

How can this attack be effectively made within the existing limitations of the population? Community organization is a definite and highly skilled procedure. Well recognized principles control the techniques utilized in this process. Relating these principles to the needs of Third Ward one comes at once to the conclusion that no substantial improvement in conditions can be expressed until the collective mind of this part of the community is enlightened with respect to conditions within the Ward and the collective will of the inhabitants themselves stimulated and inspired. This is a function of organization. Therefore, it is respectfully recommended that:

- 1) Neighborhood groups or councils be organized around or within each school district. These councils would be composed of the widest possible representation of citizenry within the Ward--all elements, good and bad alike.
- 2) A coordinated group or council encompassing the entire area composed of representatives of neighborhood groups.

The foregoing type of organization would provide for the fullest possible neighborhood participation. It would seek to bring about on the part of all citizens a realization of how a program could be devised to satisfy their fundamental needs, make them conscious of the problems of delinquency, disease, corruption, faulty education and the effects of social disorganization -- all aspects of life, including the care and training of children. Composing these various groups would be citizens, school teachers, clergymen, social workers, recreational leaders, police, business and professional leaders. To make the coverage complete, selections for service should be made on a block to block basis.

A major objective of this pattern of organization would be the development of leadership among the citizens of the area themselves, to articulate those leaders and to bring about thereby the development of a broad program of improvement. If and when this were done, we would not hear so many pleas from this area for help from other sections of the city.

When the neighborhood groups suggested begin to function, they should proceed along well-established lines in accordance with the following principles:

- 1) Inquiry
- 2) Discovery
- 3) Experimentation

One of the primary tasks of each group would be to study and inquire into all conditions affecting the life of the Third Ward area, in order to learn what are the fundamental needs of the community. In that way having discovered such needs and determined what new facilities are required or what changes should be made in existing facilities, plans might be formulated to experiment with various types of remedial projects. While it is probable that the war will of necessity preclude the actual carrying into effect of much of this program, such as housing, new school facilities, etc., it should not prevent formulation of a post-war program which might not only assist the Third Ward area, but provide employment and trade for the entire city.

This method of approach is not new, yet it differs somewhat from the conventional type of community organization. One difference is the fact that most neighborhood organizations rely for leadership on the executives of institutions or organizations, such as the church, social welfare agencies, etc., rather than on the citizens themselves or a combination of both. A second difference is found in the fact that this is a collective approach rather than an individual or group approach; it encompasses all of the people rather than a few professional or other leaders. Similarly, it differs from conventional methods because it encourages social improvement through action by the people themselves rather than through the members of a group not representative of the area affected and



who have not been authorized or selected by the people for such purpose. From a long range viewpoint this type of organization will produce more lasting results.

One advantage of this plan or organization is the fact that it can be initiated under anyone or several auspices, it makes little difference who assumes responsibility -- the church, school, court The Welfare Council, Police Department, Probation Department, Prosecutor of the Pleas, Board of Education, City Commission, or other agency. But its actual and acting assumption without any political pussyfooting by one or all is a vital necessity. Once organized, procedure must be supervised and intelligent and skillful guidance furnished in order to keep the machinery functioning smoothly. Such auspices and guidance is available within the City of Newark, together with considerable data concerning the successful application of this type of community organization in other places which may be used by any of the groups when organized.

Assuming that neighborhood groups are established in each ~~school~~ district and a program has been formulated, what could we expect specifically as by-products of this democratic means of promoting social improvement. On the basis of the accumulated experience of other community organizations of this character, we might expect, to a reasonable degree among others, the following:

- 1) Responsibility for crime prevention in the Third Ward area would be concentrated to a great extent and rest upon the citizens themselves.
- 2) Data would be developed concerning the specific causes of crime and delinquency in the area as well as a better knowledge of the conditions surrounding children living therein.
- 3) Maximum capacity of all services could be developed -- educational, religious, recreational, health, etc., and a more helpful cooperation effected between the agencies located therein.
- 4) The activities of agencies working on an individual and group level could be integrated with the community-wide program and the facilities of such agencies broadened to include the services of many additional people within the area.
- 5) Specific and systematic application of a preventive program to children in the area could be made -- to groups as well as individuals. This would include study

of gang or group activities and the development of counter attractions of substitutes for the attractions of gang life.

- 6) Community conditions found to have a demoralizing effect upon children or adolescents could be changed by means of collective action. New agencies could be created to meet newly discovered needs. Existing facilities in schools, churches, welfare and other agencies could be extended. Curricula adjustments in schools particularly could be the subject of study and recommendation to educational authorities.
- 7) New leaders whose potential abilities are not now recognized could be discovered and utilized. Such leaders now have no means of expressing their ability through existing organizations or groups, clubs, etc., nor is there any adequate means of training such leaders under present community organization. When discovered and trained these leaders could be used to inspire, direct and supervise thousands of children not now reached by existing agencies. Athletic and other forms of competition and projects could be promoted to provide incentives for children and adults during their leisure time moments.
- 8) The Victory Corp program in high schools is an attempt to provide such incentives for children during war time. An extension of this idea to the whole area of the Third Ward would help to counteract demoralizing influences now prevalent.
- 9) Education of the people in the Ward as well as throughout the entire City including public officials to understand and interpret the program and to relate the needs of the Third Ward or other sections of the city posing similar or related problems to city-wide resources and facilities could be accomplished.

Herein we see in brief compass, the problem of the Third Ward as it exists today, and the machinery which can be used to promote orderly living and to control, re-educate, redirect or salvage those who are unable to adjust themselves to conventional forms of behavior, together with a program which offers opportunity for improvement. Existing methods of approach, we have seen, obviously are inadequate to cope with the problems, nor are the programs offered sufficiently related to needs. Too many agencies operate within a traditional functional pattern, consequently, a maximum use of community resources is not possible. The plan herein suggested undoubtedly has many faults and can undoubtedly be improved upon but it does provide a basic outline for a democratic approach to a problem through which the energies and the capacities of all citizens and agencies might be jointly organized and harnessed for the common good. Such a plan should effectively reduce the crime rate in the Third Ward and create an enriched environment for growing children and decent law abiding adults.

Respectfully submitted,

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